

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Fijian.</i> (1)	<i>New Zealand.</i> (2)
Man	Taŋgani (3)	Tangata (4)
Woman	Alewa	Wahine (5)
Husband	Vei watini (6)	Tona Tane (7)
Wife	Vei ndavoleni (6)	Tona Wahine (8)
Father	Tama	Matua Tane (9)
Mother	Tina	Matua Wahine (10)
Child	Luve	Tamaite (11)
Belly	Keti	Kupu
Blood	Ndra	Toto
Body	Yaŋgo	.....
Bone	Sui	Iwi

(1) Collected by the Hon'ble J. B. THURSTON. See Note at p. 168.

(2) Supplied by His Excellency Sir FRED. A. WELD, K.C.M.G. See Note at p. 169.

(3) A Chief=Turaŋga.

(4) Tane=Male. Toa=a Man, a Brave. Hawaiian: Kanaka. Southern Tribes, New Zealand: Kangaka.

(5) Aroha=Love, N. Z. Vahim, Tahitian.

(6) =They who lie together.

(7) =Her man.

(8) =His woman.

(9) =Male parent.

(10) =Female parent.

(11) Girl=Tamahine.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Fijian.</i>	<i>New Zealand.</i>
Ear	Ñdaliga	Teringa
Eye	Mata	Kanoé
Face	Mata	Moko
Finger	Ñdusi	.....
Foot	Yava	.....
Hair	(¹)	Huru Huru (²)
Hand	Liŋga	Ringa Ringa
Head	Ulu	Uboko
Mouth	Ñgusu	.....
Nail	Ñdua	.....
Nose	Uthu	Ihu (³)
Skin	Kuli	Kirri
Tongue	Yame	.....
Tooth	Mbati	.....
Bird	Manu	Manu (⁴)
Egg	Yaloka	Ua (⁵)
Feathers	Lawe	.....
Fish	Ika	Ika
Fowl	Toa	(⁶)

(¹) Differs whether human or animal, and of the head or body.

(²) Beard=Pahau. Tahitian: Rau Huru. Ram=leaf, N. Z.

(³) =Point.

(⁴) Hawaiian: Manu.

(⁵) Ua also means female.

(⁶) Tahitian: Moa, which also means the *Dinornis* bird, now extinct.

Toa, N. Z., means a brave strong man.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Fijian.</i>	<i>New Zealand.</i>
Alligator	.....	.....
Ant	Kañdi	.....
Deer	.....	.....
Dog	Koli	Kuri
Elephant	.....	.....
Mosquito	Namu	Namu
Pig	Boach	Poaka ⁽¹⁾
Rat	Kalavo	Kiore
Rhinoceros	.....	.....
Snake	Ñgata	⁽²⁾
Flower	Se	.....
Fruit	Vua	.....
Leaf	Drau	Rau
Root	Waka	.....
Seed	Se	.....
Tree	Kau	Rakau
Wood	Kau ⁽³⁾	Kakau ⁽⁴⁾
Banana	Vuñdi	.....
Cocoanut	Niu	.....

⁽¹⁾ From English "Porker"? Pigs not indigenous, but left by Captain Cook.

⁽²⁾ Unknown, but lizard, reptile=Ngarara.

⁽³⁾ Firewood=Mbuka.

⁽⁴⁾ Firewood=Wahié.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Fijian.</i>	<i>New Zealand.</i>
Rice	.....	.....
Honey	.....	.....
Oil	Waiwai	Hinau ⁽¹⁾
Salt	Masima	.....
Wax	.....	.....
Gold, &c.	(²)	.....
Arrow	Ngasau (³)	.....
Boat	Waŋga, Ñdrua, Velovelo	Waka (⁴)
Mat	Imbi	.....
Paddle	Voteh	Ohé
Spear	Motu	Tiaha (⁵)
Blow-pipe	.....	.....
Waist-cloth	Masi, Malo, Sulu	.....
Jungle	.....	.....
Mountain	Ndela ni vanua (⁶)	Maunga (⁷)
River	Uthiwai, Vurewai (⁸)	Wai Maori (⁹)

(¹) Hinau also means fat.

(²) No Native names for Metals.

(³) =A reed. Vana=to shoot.

(⁴) =A canoe.

(⁵) Ornamented spear or quarter staff.

(⁶) =Top of the land. Buke=a hill.

(⁷) Hill=Buke or Puke.

(⁸) Wai=water.

(⁹) =Maori or native, indigenous, water.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Fijian.</i>	<i>New Zealand.</i>
Sea	Tathi	Moana or Wai Tal ⁽¹⁾
Earth	Vanua ⁽²⁾	Whenua ⁽³⁾
Sky	Lañgi	Rangi
Sun	Siñga	Ra
Moon	Vula	Marama
Star	Kalokalo	Whetu
Thunder	Kurukuru	.....
Lightning	Livaliva	.....
Wind	Thañgi	Hau
Rain	Utha	Uha
Fire	Buka	Ahi
Water	Wai	Wai ⁽⁴⁾
Day	Siñga	Ra
Night	Mboñgi	Po ⁽⁵⁾
To-day	Eñdaiñdai	Tenei Ra ⁽⁶⁾
To-morrow	Mataka, Saboñgi boñgi	Apopo
Yesterday	Enanoa	Inenai
Alive	Bula	.....

⁽¹⁾ = Tide water. Hawaiian: Moana.

⁽²⁾ Soil = Ngeli.

⁽³⁾ = Land, earth.

⁽⁴⁾ It was formerly "Vai" in Tahiti, and still "Wai" in Hawaiian.

⁽⁵⁾ = Dark.

⁽⁶⁾ = This day.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Fijian.</i>	<i>New Zealand.</i>
Dead	Mate	Mate Mate ⁽¹⁾
Cold	Liliwa	Makaridi, Makari
Hot	Katakata	Wera Wera ⁽²⁾
Large	Levu	Nui ⁽³⁾
Small	Lailai	Iti
Black	Loaloa	Munga Monga ⁽⁴⁾
White	Vula	.....
Come	Mai	Harre mai ⁽⁵⁾
Go	Lako	Harre ⁽⁶⁾
Eat	Kaia	Kai
Drink	Ngunu	.....
Sleep	Mothe	Moé
One	Dua	Tahi ⁽⁷⁾
Two	Rua	Dua <i>or</i> Rua ⁽⁸⁾
Three	Tolu	Eteru
Four	Va	Ewa

(1) Mate also means sick.

(2) Wera also means red.

(3) Roa=long, large, strong.

(4) "Loa" *or* "Roa"=big, long, strong, high, in New Zealand and Hawaiian.

(5)=Proceed *hither*.

(6) Harre atu=Go away, be off with you.

(7) The prefix "Ko" is used in counting, thus: "Ko tahi" "Ko rua" &c.

(8) The latter is the more usual.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Fijian.</i>	<i>New Zealand.</i>
Five	Lima	Rima or Lima
Six	Ono	Ono
Seven	Vetu	Whitu
Eight	Walu	Waru
Nine	Thiwa	Iwa
Ten	Sangavulu	Tahi te kau ⁽¹⁾
Twenty	Rua sagavulu	Erua te kau ⁽²⁾
Thirty	Tolo sagavulu	Eteru te kau ⁽³⁾
One hundred	Drau	Tahi te pou
One thousand	Undolu	.....
Ten thousand	Omba	.....

(¹)=One Tally.

(²)=Two Tallies.

(³)=Three Tallies.

NOTE BY MR. THURSTON.

The Fijians are certainly of the same stock as the Black Tribes of the Peninsula, although frequent crossing with people of the Malayan type—especially Tongans—has produced a considerable change in their physical appearance and in their language. This admixture is, as might be expected, most apparent upon the coasts. In the mountain parts of Vite Levu (an island about the size of Jamaica) the natives are, judging from description (Journal No. 5, p. 155) like the Semangs of Ijoh. Like those people, the Fijians wear small tufts or corkscrews of hair, of which they are very proud, but instead of “jamûe” they call these tufts “taumbi.”

Many of the words in the Vocabulary are familiar to me. The majority, if not all of them, appear to me, however, of Malayan rather than Papuan root, and it is the dialects, grammatical structure of language, and customs of the black race, by whatever name called, rather than Malayan, that I am in want of.

It often occurred to me that my old friend the Australian "Bunyip"* was nothing more than a black fellow's exaggerated description of a crocodile, and now that I see that with a slight change its name runs from "Buâya" in Malay to "Buyah" in Semang, I am inclined to the idea more than ever.

NOTE BY SIR F. A. WELD.

*The Crocodile or "Alligator" abounds in some rivers of Northern Australia; tribes wandering South and holding no further communication with the North may have retained the memory of their former enemy.
